

# THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES HARPER,  
At the low price of \$1.50, in advance.

Office in Telegraph Building,  
Public Square.

JAS. HARPER, and } Editors.  
S. A. NASH

## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - NOV. 24, 1850.

**Congress and the Union.**  
The time for the re-assembling of Congress is near at hand. The coming session will be a short one, but quite long enough to accomplish something for the wants of the country in the way of ordinary legislation, if the attention of the National Legislature is not drawn away to re-examine the subject of slavery, with all the questions that come within its range. During the last session, running through ten months, this subject was agitated, till the attention of the whole nation was aroused to the matter in controversy as it never had been before, and as it seldom is to any subject that comes before that body. All other questions gave way and were for the time forgotten by Congress and the nation. But the session did not close, as was feared at one time, without accomplishing something toward the settlement of what had so anxiously occupied their attention.—What that adjustment was we all know. It failed to receive the support of good and true men in Congress, among them was our own member. That any adjustment could have satisfied all in a country where of necessity there is a conflict of opinion and interest, was not hoped for by the most patriotic, and could not have been accomplished by the wisest. But we do not now propose to speak of the wisdom or justness of that adjustment. The length of time and earnest attention it receives by Congress and the public was never devoted to any previous law—it is the law of the land.

The simple question now is, shall this adjustment be broken up and the agitation renewed? Shall the coming session of Congress live out its brief existence amid the turmoil and excitement that characterized the last? We say no. From every consideration of principle and policy, we trust this controversy will not be renewed. We believe that the question of renewing this slavery controversy, or of standing upon the compromises of last session, is to draw clear and distinct the line between the friends of Union and disunion.

Speaking of the danger to the Union, Mr. Hiram Ketchum, at the New York State Convention, said:

Let this controversy be renewed and be re-opened; let an angry contest arise on the floor of Congress, such as may arise at any day during an excited session, and let that produce a general conflict on the floor of Congress, and this Union is dissolved.

The same language we heard Mr. Vinton use four years ago in a political speech, at Rutland, Meigs Co.—He said that the public mind had looked upon the dissolution of the Union as difficult to accomplish—in this they were deceived—it might be brought about on the floor of Congress during an excited session.

Is factional parties, built upon misguided feeling and striving for the attainment of one idea only, to array themselves against each other on this question, session after session, what becomes of that brotherly feeling, by which this Government is kept together?

We say again, we sincerely hope the agitation is not again to be renewed. If it is, we believe all friends of the Union of this government, will understand that the agitators are in truth desirous of producing that which their course is directly calculated to bring about—a dissolution of the Union.

Col. Saml Young, an eminent politician in New York, died at his residence in Saratoga county, on the 3d inst. Mr. Young was first elected a member of the Legislature in 1813. He was once a candidate for Governor, but was defeated by De Witt Clinton.

The steamer Cincinnati passed this place on her upward trip, Sunday morning, crowded with passengers. The packet boats are doing a good business.

**MANLY.**—Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, promptly resigned his office of U. S. Commissioner, on receiving information of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, declaring his belief that "no honorable man can longer hold the office." The act, says the Freeman, is worthy of his heart, and will be honored by every man who can appreciate a noble deed.—*Philadelphia paper.*

**Jerusalem!** If that makes a great and good man, we are in—for we resigned the office of U. S. Deputy Marshal for the very same reason, but we had entirely forgotten to tell about it. Pass us round, brethren of the Press. Pre-haps we may yet go to Congress—who knows!—*Meigs County Telegraph.*

Certainly we'll pass you round, Van. But before we go into that Congress arrangement, let's understand whether you believe in sustaining the law of the land, and having its provisions faithfully executed. We believe "an honorable man" does not forfeit the title even if he does not resign the office of Deputy Marshal.

**ROGUES ABOUT TOWN.**—The saddlery shop of Black & Bell presented the marks last Sunday morning of having been forcibly entered the night previous. The window blind had been cut and removed and a portion of the sash. The rogue took nothing but some \$35 in counterfeit money. Circumstances on Sunday fastened suspicion on a boy in the employment of Black & Bell, with whom the keys of the shop were entrusted. The boy came up missing on Monday. We have since learned that he left on the packet,—went to Pt. Pleasant, where he passed one of the counterfeit bills, (\$5), and left.—The name of this hopeful youth is George W. Lyons; his age about 16.

**ANOTHER.**—The Jewelry shop of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson was again broken open last Monday night. By the use of a bar of pig metal the fastening that held the bolt of the lock was broken. The noise aroused some of the neighbors, which left the rascals just time to make their escape empty handed.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.**—The telegraph gives the result in Massachusetts, so far as ascertained. It the Whigs are in a minority in the Legislature as stated, it is the result of the union of Locos and Free Soilers.—We knew such a union was being consummated through the State, but had hoped that now, as heretofore, the Whigs of the old Bay State were more than sufficient for all such combinations. In the 4th district, which has been so long unrepresented, Palfrey seems to have been dropped, and the Abolition vote thrown for Frothingham, Loco.

The Virginia Convention has adjourned last January 1st. Summers, of Kanawha, is chairman of the Committee on the Basis of Representation. The Committee is composed of 24; 12 east and 12 west of the Blue Ridge.

**CHILI AND THE UNITED STATES.**—President Fillmore has issued a proclamation suspending the "acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage or impost," so far as they relate to the vessels of Chili, the Government of Chili, having in like manner suspended their laws imposing discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States.

**THANKSGIVING.**—We publish this week the proclamation of Governor Ford, appointing the 28th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving. The Governors of Pennsylvania and New York have appointed December 12th. In Massachusetts, Maryland and Indiana, the 28th inst., is the time named by the Governors.

The table of votes cast for Governor on the outside of this paper, does not contain the vote of Auglaize and Scioto counties. The vote in those counties stood: Scioto 1118 for Johnson; 654 for Wood. Auglaize, 344 for Johnson, 935 for Wood. Wood's majority over Johnson is 11997. Smith's (Free Soil) vote in the State is 13826.

We learn that spurious coins, in imitation of American \$5 and \$10 gold pieces, are in circulation. They are calculated to deceive, but may be detected by being of lighter weight than the genuine, and somewhat thicker.

Our thanks are due Mr. AUGUSTIN LEECH for Pittsburgh, and Mr. SAMUEL LANGLEY for late Cincinnati papers.

**New York Election.**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.  
Washington Hunt, (Whig,) has been elected Governor by a majority of 1400. For Congress, there has been elected 19 Whigs, 14 Democrats, and 1 Free Soiler. The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature is 34. This secures a Whig U. S. Senator in place of Dickinson.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Fort, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is elected by a large majority. State Senate, 9 Whigs and 12 Locos. House 25 Whigs on 35 Locofocos. This State elects a U. S. Senator next winter—a Senator gained for the opposition.

**ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.**

**Chicago, Nov. 7.**  
The city and county give about 900 majority for Maloney, the Democratic candidate for Congress, who is supposed to be elected. Dyer and Maxwell, both Democrats, are elected to the Legislature.

In Wisconsin, Durkee and Doty, Free Soilers, are supposed to be elected. The returns are meagre and unsatisfactory.

**MICHIGAN.**—The returns indicate the election of the Whig candidates for Congress in the 2d and 3d districts.

Mr. Jas. Kerr, Jr., clerk of the magnificent packet Cincinnati, will accept of our thanks for a neatly enveloped bundle of Pittsburgh papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the packet Clipper for similar favors.

Hon. S. F. Vinton left here for Washington city on Tuesday.

**Proclamation.**

In conformity of an ancient christian custom of the people of the States composing this Union, and in conformity with the obligations which all people are under to the Great Ruler of the Universe, for the daily blessings which they are receiving at His hands, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, did, at its last session—*Resolve*, that the Governor be requested to issue within the year his proclamation recommended to the people of the State the observance of a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God for his blessings to us as a people.

Now, therefore, in compliance with, and in obedience to recognized duty, I, SEABURY FORD, Governor of the State of Ohio, do appoint and set apart *Thursday*, the 28th day of *November*, next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout this State. And I hereby recommend to all the people that abstaining from all secular employments, they repair to their usual places of worship, and feeling their entire dependence upon that God to whom belongeth the "Earth and the fullness thereof," they render to him thanks and praise, for peace in our borders, for general health, for abundant harvests, for our free institutions, for the spread of knowledge, and for all his temporal blessings, but especially for the Christian religion and the inestimable blessings flowing to us from the prevalence of the principles of the "Everlasting Gospel," and that relying in faith upon the promises of that Gospel, they earnestly supplicate a perpetual continuance of these blessings to all the people of this State and this nation.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Columbus, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1850.

SEABURY FORD.

John McDonough.

Speaking of the property of this deceased millionaire, the New Orleans Delta says:

To give some idea of the extent of his suburban property, we may state that he owned three hundred squares in the rear of Livaudais, eleven squares in the rear of the Second Municipality, at the foot of Poydras street, and sixteen thousand lots in the rear of the First and Third Municipalities. He also owns the whole of the town of McDonough, opposite to the city, which is laid out into squares and lots. This is a part of his suburban property. In addition to this, he has productive property in the city which yields an annual revenue of two hundred thousand dollars. He owns, too, large tracts of very valuable land in every parish of the State, to say nothing of immense possessions in the adjoining States.

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.**

The all absorbing topic with us is the will of the late John McDonough. The prevailing opinion with the legal fraternity is, that the dispositions in favor of free schools will be set aside, in consequence of the entailment of perpetuity of the estate which is directed to take place in favor of such free schools, and that therefore, the States of Louisiana and Maryland will take the whole property, under the alternative disposition whereby they are made devisees in event of the illegality of the before mentioned legacies.

Baltimore American.

**WILD CAT.—His Return to the Seminole Country.**—Six Hundred Creek Indians in Pursuit of Him.—We learn from our friend Mr. Thos. Aird, who arrived from little river last week, that Wild Cat had come from the Rio Grande, where he had been gone for nearly a year. When Mr. A. left little river, Wild Cat had called a council of Seminoles, which was to have come off last week. It is supposed that this wily chief will endeavor to get a number of the Seminoles to follow him to the Rio Grande, as he represents to them that he has obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government. He undoubtedly has something in view in this visit to the Seminoles at this time—some deep laid scheme.—He should be watched. We shall, perhaps, in a few days, hear more of his doings among the Seminoles.

We also learn from Mr. A. that the Creeks, of Tuckabachee town, have requested the traders in the Creek nation not to sell powder and lead to the Kickapoo Indians, as they belong to Wild Cat's company on the Texas line. The Creeks and Seminoles are opposed to the movements of Wild Cat, and they have very little confidence in him. We believe the Seminoles disclaim any connection with him in any way, and have informed the government that they do not wish to be held responsible for any of his acts.

It is thought, by those who know Wild Cat, that he will not commit any act of open hostility towards the people of the United States, but that he will secretly encourage killing, robbery, &c., with others, and will appear to be friendly to both parties, but manage his hand so as to come in for a portion of the spoils. He perhaps, sees a very large opening for carrying on this nefarious business on the Rio Grande, and wishes to get as many Indians of his native tribe to follow him as he can, so as to be well fortified for the pursuit of such business.

Since writing the above we were informed by a gentleman, who arrived in town from the Creek nation on Wednesday evening last, that about 600 Creeks had gone up from Tuckabachee town, into the Seminole country, to arrest Wild Cat and his followers. How many men he has with him we have not yet learned. There will be trouble yet with this fellow.—*Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, Oct. 4.*

**Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—Fourteen Lives Lost.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

The steam propeller Telegraph, hence for Baltimore, collapsed a flue Thursday night, when opposite New Castle, about forty miles below this city. There were about fifty passengers on board at the time. Six dead bodies were brought to the city yesterday, and most of whom died coming up. Nine were left at New Castle dead and fatally scalded.—Eight or ten of the survivors are at the Hospital here, some of whom are badly scalded, among the latter is a woman who lost her four children by the catastrophe. Fourteen persons were killed. Some died immediately, others subsequently. The boat is not materially injured.

**FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT LOUISVILLE.**—The remains of GENL TAYLOR reached Louisville Friday morning last, and were placed in a funeral car drawn by four horses. Ten thousand people were assembled on the levee and on Pearl street, and were addressed, in a short, but exceedingly eloquent and feeling speech, by Gov. CRITTENDEN.

The procession then commenced its solemn march—it was large and imposing, and consisted of four military companies, a gun squad, several fire companies, the council, convention, a large number of carriages, &c. The procession accompanied the remains to the city limits, when the military, &c., returned. A large number of horsemen, and some forty carriages continued to the family burying ground, when the body was deposited in a vault prepared for it.

The day is said to have been "bright and balmy," and all the arrangements for showing respect to the honored dead, were satisfactorily carried out.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The steamer Ohio, Capt. Black, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday morning, with a good freight, considering the stage of water, and crowded with passengers.

Among the passengers were 85 returning Californians, many of whom are citizens of this city and county. They were passengers from Chagres to Havana in the Falcon, from thence to New Orleans in the new steamship Pacific.—Many of them were sick upon reaching New Orleans, but with two or three exceptions, had recovered or were convalescent upon their arrival here. They bring with them between sixty-five and seventy thousand dollars, less than one thousand to a man, many of them entirely destitute. Without an exception, they express themselves satisfied with California. But one man has an idea of going back. As a general thing they give a gloomy version of the life spent by thousands in that country.

St. Louis Repub., 1st.

**FATAL MISTAKE.**—Mrs. E. Padocost administered a dose of morphine, supposing it to be a chalk powder, to her infant and only child, in New York, on Monday evening, which proved fatal.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

One Week Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—10 A. M.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, Oct. 26th, arrived here this morning a little after 8 o'clock.—From her advices we learn that the general features of trade throughout the country has not been materially altered since our last notice.

**LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.**—The cotton market has been quiet this week.—Prices are again in favor of the seller though not generally so. Our quotations to-day are partially id above those last reported. The market closes steadily this evening—the sales of the day reaching 6000 bales.

**LIVERPOOL, October 26.**—Grain.—There has been no new feature to notice in the grain trade during the past week. The demand for Wheat and Flour has been quiet, but in prices no change can be reported. Indian Corn has advanced 6d per quarter. Indian meal 13s 4d 6d per bush.

**Provisions.**—The arrival of cured provisions since our last notice has been very small. We have again had an extensive demand for Lard, with sales to the extent of 360 tons, have been made, chiefly at an advance of 16 per cent. Bacon—A large business has been transacted in bacon, at rather higher prices; Shoulders of fine quality are scarce and wanted—other descriptions are not much enquired after. Cheese is firm at full rates. In Beef very trifling business has been done. Pork is rather in favor of the buyer for new, while previous prices are demanded for old.

**The Iron Market** continues dull, and prices remain without variation. Scotch pig iron is quiet, at 42s 6d—48s per ton, for usual brands, delivered free on board in Glasgow.—Merchant bar £5; nail rod, £5, 15s; hoops, £6, 15s; sheets, £7, 10s; scotch pig £2, 11s.

**LONDON, Oct. 25.**—The Money Market was more active on Tuesday, than for some days previous.—Consols opened at 97½ and 97½, and then went back ½; but finally closed at 97½ and 97½.

**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.**—The annexed is the latest from this quarter:—

**HAMBURG, Oct. 21, 1850.**—The official list of the loss sustained by the Schleswig Holstein army before Fredrickstadt, from the 29th of Sept. to the 5th of Oct. inclusive, has just appeared. In addition to the number of officers, two surgeons are mentioned. The result of this useless affair has been that seven hundred officers and men have been placed hors d' combat.

The authorities are now busily employed in recruiting their forces, and preparing for another campaign.

Should the first sufficiently aid them in such an operation, the result of which, under the most favored circumstances, will hardly bring matters to a decisive issue—for in the height of summer, when their forces were nearly on a par with those of the Danes, and with the town of Schleswig in their possession, and on the most advantageous ground, they would not stand before the Danes.

We have dates to the 22d, but they contain nothing new.

**HESSIE CASSEL.**—Our advices from Cassel are to the 20th inst. No change has taken place in the electorate of Hesse.

Mr. Onysing, who had returned from Wilfeldstadt on the 18th, was again called to that place on the 19th, for the purpose, it is said, of assisting Mr. Volmar, the Minister of Finance, in his labors.

Mr. Elvers has not succeeded in the formation of his cabinet, and the Elector has again declined accepting the proposals which were made to him. The officers, too, who handed in their resignations, are left without decision as to their acceptance.

M. Oetker is still in prison, and the order of the upper court for his liberation, cannot be executed until addressed to the commander of Cassel.

**THE VALLEY OF DEATH.**—The latest intelligence from the far west confirms previous reports of the sufferings of emigrants on the overland route to California. Want of food and the loss of animals have entailed disaster and privation on these adventurous wanderers, the shocking details of which will never reach the public eye, and almost defy the imagination to conceive. One thousand deaths are stated to have occurred on a single route, between the Missouri line and the Sacramento valley! A passing statement of this kind excites no more attention than any other item of current news; but what an infinite amount of suffering is implied in the brief fact! Gold demands its victims, and is inexorable as an user. Most of these emigrants left farms and the means of independence to seek the glittering ore, and it may well be doubted, if it is ever obtained, whether its possession in any amount can repay the seekers for the sacrifice they have made. A few more seasons and the overland emigrant to California will find his path marked out by a continuous line of American graves.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City arrived at New York on the 6th inst., with advices from San Francisco to the 30th of September, and about \$157,000.

The clerk of the Empire City died on the passage.

There has been another destructive fire in San Francisco, destroying 300 buildings; loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

**The Northern Mines.**

A correspondent of the Transcript, writing from Placerville, says:

Mining operations are going on in the larger mines around this place, and many miners are doing well. A party who were from the lead mines of Wisconsin struck a "lead" a few days since, in a ravine at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of this valley, and it has proved quite productive. Shafts have been sunk twenty and thirty feet, and gold found on the rock. Excavations underground we think will be carried on to a considerable extent. Gold is found in nearly all the ravines for ten miles around, and everything now indicates that a large population will settle here the coming winter. Many are now engaged in throwing up dry dirt to be washed when the rains set in, and from appearances, I should think they will be well paid for their labor.

**WATER RISING.—DAMS BREAKING.**

Mr. Aug. Elliott, who has just returned from a trip to the mining region—along the tributaries of the American River—informs us that the waters of all the streams emptying into the American River have risen considerably since the late fall of rain. Many of those who have been engaged in damming operations for the last two months find all their labor fruitless on account of the rise. The water had just fallen sufficiently to test the beds of the streams, and in some places profitable yields were being realized when the rains fell. The dams all along have been more or less injured, while a number have been entirely swept away—thus destroying every prospect and blasting every hope, so far as the river-diggings are concerned.

There are some valuable claims along the North and South Forks. A claim held on Beal's Bar, by Carlton, Southworth and Parker, of the Old Bay State, has proved quite rich, but they will be compelled to suspend operations, in a great measure, until next year, in consequence of losing their dam. On Monday, on the same bar, five men took out six pounds of gold, and had a good prospect for similar yields.—At the Mississippi Bar, those working quicksilver machines were making profitable hauls. We are informed that the "Texas Company," at the junction of the South Fork, have been doing very well heretofore, but will be large losers by the breakage of their dams.

**PLACER ITEMS.**—On Feather River above Long's Bar, and near White Rock, Capt. Campbell states to us that within a few days, a party who had constructed a wing dam at a point called Smith's Bar, took out \$1,000 per hour, and even then were only partially able to operate, from the depth of water in which they had to stand.

Opposite Stringtown, on the Middle Fork of Feather, a claim belonging to Messrs. McCabe and Montgomery, has yielded a thousand dollars a day for weeks past.

Specimens of the quartz vein, from near where it intersects the Feather River, were shown to us yesterday by Mr. Pearson, who had located upon a claim in that neighborhood. A boy had succeeded in obtaining \$300 in gold by pounding up the quartz with a common hammer.

The Coyote Diggings, at and about Nevada City, are attracting probably the largest crowds of the new arrivals in the mines, as well as large delegations of those who belong to the migratory ranks.—*Times.*

**Bad News from the Plains.**

We are indebted to Hawley & Co's Express for the Sacramento Transcript of yesterday, containing two letters from Capt. Waldo, one written at Great Meadow Humboldt River, the other dated Truckee River Sept. 15.

He states the Relief Committee have not a single pound of flour east of the mountains; that he entered the desert on the 7th ult.; met two men who had given up to die from starvation; same day two men died of starvation on Carson Desert, that those with wagons have no food but their poor exhausted animals; that footmen subsist on the putrid flesh of the dead animals along the road, and disease and death are consequently sweeping them down. The cholera made its appearance on the 8th, and eight persons out of a small train, died of it in three hours.

The Indians take every advantage to steal their animals, and thus many are left more than six hundred miles beyond the settlement. Fighting between them and the emigrants occurs almost daily. Twenty thousand persons are yet beyond the desert, of which number fifteen thousand "are now destitute of all kinds of provisions," yet the period of their greatest suffering has not yet arrived.

**LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.**—During the last few days the city has been flooded with counterfeit and mutilated notes upon the State Bank of Ohio, and the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling. They are all five dollar bills, and can be readily distinguished by comparison with the genuine issue—the paper is dark, and thin, and the engraving execrable. Almost every coffee house has been victimized, and one of our principal Hotels received yesterday about fifty dollars of this spurious currency. The band engaged in its circulation is evidently extensive, and well organized, and have succeeded in doing a heavy business in the last week.—*Cin. Gaz.*

It will be impossible for ten thousand of this number to reach the mountains before the commencement of winter.

From the Truckee to the head of the Humboldt the cholera is killing them off; the sick surround the Truckee station unable to proceed. Capt. W. was about starting to try to persuade such as are from four to six hundred miles back to return to Salt Lake. He calls for ten thousand pounds of flour for the station at Truckee, and the same amount for the Summit. He says that those back several hundred miles will die by starvation unless relieved.

**Notice to Bounty Land Claimants.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1850.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission through the Department proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid.

Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, and answer such inquiries as may be made.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points, it may be well to state—

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior.

**OFFICERS OF THE GRAND DIVISION.**

The following officers were yesterday elected by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the ensuing year:

Hon. C. N. ORDS, Circleville, G. W. P.; C. W. B. ALLISON, Marysville, G. W. A.; Wm. SHERWOOD, Columbus, G. W. S.; ISAAC SCHUCKER, Newark, G. T.; Dr. R. HILLS, Delaware, G. C.; Wm. L. KING, Mt. Vernon, G. S.; Rev. C. W. SWAYNE, Springfield, G. Chaplain.

**Executive Committee,** Chaucey N. Olds, Saml. Galloway, John Greiner.

**LATE FROM VENEZUELA.**—The last sailing brig Fayetteville, Capt. Reed, arrived at the port of Baltimore on the 3d, from Porto Cabello, with dates to the 14th ult. Capt. R. states that the recent election for President, as far as the returns had been received up to the time of his sailing, has resulted in the choice of M. Monager, the present incumbent's brother.—Should he fail to receive the electoral vote, he will be elected by Congress. In consequence of this result it was predicted by the most knowing ones in Venezuela, that within three or four months, that country will be the scene of another revolution.

Capt. Reed says that from the 5th to 8th ult., there had been some ten or twelve arrests of persons in Caracas, on the charge of conspiracy against the Government. These persons were among the most respectable citizens of the place, and tended greatly to widen the breach between the people and the Government.

The first of the new crop of Coffee has just made its appearance in the Porto Cabello market, and it was alleged beyond all doubt that the present crop would fall short one half of an average yield. The markets both at Laguayra and Porto Cabello were filled with all kinds of American produce.

**LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.**—During the last few days the city has been flooded with counterfeit and mutilated notes upon the State Bank of Ohio, and the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling. They are all five dollar bills, and can be readily distinguished by comparison with the genuine issue—the paper is dark, and thin, and the engraving execrable. Almost every coffee house has been victimized, and one of our principal Hotels received yesterday about fifty dollars of this spurious currency. The band engaged in its circulation is evidently extensive, and well organized, and have succeeded in doing a heavy business in the last week.—*Cin. Gaz.*